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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1907.

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FEBRUARY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic during the month of February, 1907, printed during the month of February, 1907, in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Total
1	74,850	74,170
2	77,960	78,550
3 Sunday	95,120	94,720
4	74,360	74,200
5	74,290	74,280
6	74,230	74,230
7	74,520	75,180
8	72,990	74,390
9	78,130	80,650
10 Sunday	95,260	95,675
11	74,710	75,160
12	76,470	75,680
13	77,400	74,970
14	74,600	75,430
Total for the month	2,106,675	
Less all copies spotted in print- ing, left over or filed	63,917	
Net number distributed	2,132,728	
Average daily distribution	76,169	

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of February was 9.3 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of February, 1907.

J. F. PARISH,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1907.

REGISTER NOW.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days for registration at the City Hall in time for the election on April 2. Announcement is made that the Election Commissioners' office will remain open until 9 o'clock to-night and will close to-morrow at noon.

While the vast majority of voters have already put their names on the poll books, there remain thousands who, unless they attend to registration at once, will not be permitted to vote this spring.

Events of the last few days make the importance of registration greater than ever before. The passage of the World's Fair bill gives notice to every well-wisher of this city to cast a ballot for good and efficient municipal officers. A distinct change must come over the government of St. Louis. No citizen will be able to do his duty unless he is registered.

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

There will be a very general hope that the favorable Philippine conditions reported by Judge Taft, president of the Philippine Commission, are based on a solid conviction in the minds of the weakening insurgents that further resistance to American rule is useless.

As soon as this conviction is reached, there should be an improvement in the relations between this Government and its Oriental dependency which may tend to prevent further insurrection in the new future. The establishment of a wise provisional government will have much to do with bringing about this better understanding. When the Filipinos perceive that American rule is not so tyrannical as was that of Spain their hostility for Americans should largely disappear.

The growth of the Federal party in the Philippines, which, as a pro-American political organization, fully celebrated Washington's Birthday anniversary last month, indicates that the natives are coming to take a friendlier view of the Government founded by Washington. They must be encouraged in this view by fair treatment and considerate handling. In fulfilling the contract which we have undertaken in the Far East, the less hard feeling and the less bloodshed, the better. If we must have imperialism let us have it in the mildest and most beneficent form. Moreover, the sooner peace relaxes military rule, the sooner we can begin to work toward independence of the Philippines.

THE MISSOURI EXHIBIT.

The bill to appropriate a million dollars for a Missouri State exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition should be amended in one important particular before it becomes a law. As it stands there will be an inexcusable waste of the public money.

It is proposed that there shall be a commission of nine to plan and supervise a State exhibit involving an expenditure of a million dollars. That is as many commissioners as Congress has provided to execute the far more important trust with which the National Commission is charged, and there can be no question that Congress did wisely in its radical departure from the program followed in the case of the Columbian Exposition of 1893, when a commission of 110 members was authorized. Surely if the United States can supervise the whole work of the Exposition, in addition to its own disbursement of five millions, with a commission of nine members, Missouri does not need to have an equal number to look after its million-dollar exhibit.

A commission of five members, of whom three can be Democrats and two Republicans, is quite large enough. Any increase beyond that number will mean a waste of the State's money to provide lucrative sinecures. As the con-

missioners are to get \$10 a day direct compensation and half as much more indirect compensation, by an allowance of \$5 per day for expenses, it looks as if the Legislature was creating them more as a means of disbursing money than of guarding the interests of the State.

Taking the probabilities as such things usually work out this commission of nine will be reasonably sure to spend quite a quarter of the whole State appropriation in salary disbursements. Will Missouri be proud of that record? Did its people want the sinking fund drawn upon to create expensive sinecures?

PROPER ENTHUSIASM.

In the general and spontaneous enthusiasm which marked the welcoming home of ex-Governor David R. Francis, ex-Congressman Cobb and Mr. Carlin H. Spencer, just returned from Washington following the passage of the World's Fair bill, there was gratifying proof of a clear popular understanding of the World's Fair promise of benefit to St. Louis.

Messrs. Francis, Cobb and Spencer, and all associated with them in World's Fair work, are properly recognized as engaged in a public service of tremendous value. A new, progressive, modernized and beautiful St. Louis will be the inevitable result of the World's Fair. A greater and richer Missouri is equally certain. In generous proportion, also, will World's Fair benefits be shared by all the States comprised in the Louisiana Purchase territory. Every achievement for the good of the World's Fair is an achievement for the good of the vast section of which St. Louis is the metropolis.

It is eminently natural that St. Louis should be especially prompt in displaying the high regard in which it holds the gentlemen who did so much to insure the passage of the bill. It will be as logical that from this time forward every St. Louisan shall, in his own particular province, render the best World's Fair service that is possible to him. Civic pride will stimulate the people of the city to do their utmost for the fullest success of the World's Fair. Public sentiment will prevail to insure an earnest support of the great undertaking now arrived at the stage of actual work.

The first notable development in this essential field should be found in the amendment of the State Constitution and of the City Charter as now required for the prosecution of World's Fair work and the needed municipal improvement of St. Louis. This should be done without delay. The same public sentiment of World's Fair enthusiasm which marked yesterday's demonstration demands these amendments. World's Fair work must go forward now without a hitch.

HIS SECOND TERM.

President McKinley's second administration begins under conditions containing promise of peculiar benefit to the syndicate interests whose contributions to Hanna's campaign slush-fund and whose compelling influence as employers of labor brought about Mr. McKinley's re-election to the Presidency.

It is eminently significant that at the very moment of Mr. McKinley's taking control of the direction of national affairs for the next four years the most notable American development in the world of commerce and industry should be the completed organization of the \$1,100,000,000 Steel Trust.

The capitalization of this gigantic monopoly is the heaviest known in the world's history. The organizer of the Steel Trust, J. Pierpont Morgan, is the man to whom Mark Hanna appealed to bring about a termination of the Pennsylvania coal strike, because the strike was resulting in injury to the Republican party. The Morgan syndicate is closely allied with the Republican party, and will be a power in the election of 1904.

The same administration friendliness which has encouraged the monopolists to organize the \$1,100,000,000 Steel Trust and to begin the consolidation of the great railway lines, express companies, palace-car corporations, steel-tube works, coal-mining properties, tin-plate plants and the like, is pledged for the four years now just beginning. One of the first demands made by the administration upon the Fifty-seventh Congress will be for the passage of the Hanna ship-subsidy bill, taxing the American people a total of \$180,000,000 for the exclusive benefit of the Hanna-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil syndicate. The President and Mark Hanna did their best to jam this bill through in the closing session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. They were not able to do so, but they hope for better things from the Fifty-seventh. Indeed, they insist that the ship-subsidy bill shall be passed, and they can more effectively control an incoming than an outgoing Congress.

The Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, all will probably become duly incorporated in some manner as American colonial possessions during Mr. McKinley's second term, now just begun. They will be exploited for the profit of the syndicates. The great American trusts will hold all the valuable franchises conveying privileges and property in these colonial possessions. The laws governing our new dependencies will be passed in accord with the requirements of the syndicates and for the exclusive conserving of syndicate interests. A typical beginning in this line was made when the President compelled the passage of the Porto Rican tariff bill.

The trust organizations and their manipulators have caused to halt the second McKinley administration with the most hopeful and confident outlook. Its policies and its achievements will be trust policies and achievements for trust benefit. As to the continued patience of the American people under a government of the trusts by the trusts for the trusts—that remains to be ascertained.

ELECTION LAW ISSUES.

The Republic has always welcomed suggestions for genuine improvement of the St. Louis election law. The Democratic majority in the Legislature has been liberal enough in spirit to give honest suggestions the same welcome.

It is unfortunate that the Republicans have not approached the subject with an intention to aid in producing the best practical law. Their sole object is to make an issue with which public attention can be turned from the evils of municipal administration.

As far as the Republican issue can be separated from empty clamor it is that

the present law should be repealed and the act of 1895 substituted.

Mr. Tamm, Republican leader on the subject of elections in the House of 1895, has said within a few days that the law of 1895 could be improved by adding many of the features of the present law.

The Republic has shown by the figures that, whatever the percentage of illegal registration under the present law, the percentage in 1895, under the boasted act of 1895, was much greater.

So it is beyond dispute that to re-enact without alteration the law of 1895 would not produce a satisfactory election system. What, then, is the demand of Republicans, reduced to a plain statement? The method of appointing judges and clerks in St. Louis is practically identical with that used by the Republicans in St. Louis County and all other counties where there are Republican majorities. Partisan campaign committees do not name judges and clerks anywhere in Missouri, and nowhere in Missouri is there a popular demand for such a method.

If the appointment of judges and clerks is not the issue, are we to fall back on central office registration as the great source of evil under the present system? If so, why do not the Republicans say so, and why do they not point out how the central office causes unfairness to voters of any political party? There is frequent precinct registration under the present law. The precincts are small and convenient. Nothing has yet indicated that voters have any difficulty in registering at precincts, while the central office, continuously open, is an admitted convenience to citizens.

The Republic is not prejudiced against the law of 1895. It might be one shrewdly elected politics to re-enact that law and silence completely the Republican uproar. No Democratic maneuver would more bitterly disappoint and effectually confuse the Republican star-chamber managers. But election laws should be placed on a plane above partisan maneuvers. The present law, amended as The Republic has advised, would provide a system as good as any large city possesses. To be changing the method radically every time a legislative session would be to put voters to great inconvenience. It would make difficult that vigilant purification of the registration lists which is necessary to fair elections. To re-enact the law of 1895 hastily and without important amendments would substitute a greatly inferior system. There is no time for careful consideration of defects in that law, even if the Legislature desired to re-establish the campaign committee plan of appointing judges and clerks and to abolish the central office.

Though such a course might be the sharpest Democratic politics, the re-enactment of that law, containing as it did many glaring inconsistencies and serious defects, would not be a wise decision from the standpoint of public rights. Better amend the present law.

With the end of the session drawing near, the Legislature should not postpone the passage of the resolutions providing for the submission of the three constitutional amendments relating to St. Louis. Until the House takes this action improvements will be delayed to an extent that will handicap this city in its municipal housecleaning.

Every Missouri editor now in St. Louis went to bed last night fervently wishing that the smoke-abatement bill before the General Assembly would be made a special order for this morning and passed by general consent.

Yesterday and to-day are the days when the city newspaper man resolves once more to own a country newspaper. The winter meeting of the Missouri Press Association in St. Louis is responsible for the resolution.

The World's Fair Committee of Two Hundred was at the Union Station yesterday afternoon, but it was no easy thing to find, as it was swamped by the people's committee of twenty thousand.

Mr. Wells is an honest and capable business man, not a practical politician. For World's Fair Mayor, the people of St. Louis want an honest and capable business man, not a practical politician.

Maybe the Globe-Democrat will charge that Democratic Indians are responsible for the failure of some 40,000 Republican voters to attend the Ziegenhein machine's nominating primaries.

Republican Candidate Parker is a trifle too susceptible to machine influence. His promises of "nuts for the boys" is an outbreak of the Ziegenhein virus with which he has been inoculated.

Says Mayor Ziegenhein: "You've got it right! You can't beat the Ziegenhein machine." Says Mr. Parker: "If elected, I will go into office absolutely untrammeled." Easter is coming.

Since Ex-Commissioner Seibert has had special officers for saloon investigation, three places have been closed. Let the good work proceed.

It was the New St. Louis spirit which brought about the great World's Fair demonstration in honor of Governor Francis and Mr. Spencer.

Ziegenhein's Indians "pooted" effectively in behalf of Candidate Parker. They were rooting for those nuts he promised them.

Mayor Ziegenhein has asked for time to prove that he is the best Mayor St. Louis ever had. Give him thirty days—and costs.

Cuba has yet to learn that a divorce from Uncle Sam involves certain antinatal agreements that cannot be overlooked.

Now that Mr. Parker has joined the Merchants' League Club he will be in a position to know which "boys get the nuts."

Didn't it sound inspiring yesterday to hear that World's Fair music on the streets? Let's all get in the band-wagon.

Don't believe that Hanna has given up the ship-subsidy fight. He's only getting his second wind for a hot finish.

To Pat Crowe: Don't come to Missouri. Kidnaping is now a capital offense.

Affairs of the Stage

Bills Here and in Prospect.

There is a ridiculous sort of song, boasting the title "Joseph, James and John," which is sung by Mr. Francis Wilson and his company in the "Monks of Malahide" and makes the musical bit of the production. Just what it's all about nobody seems to know, but it is peculiarly suited to the vaudeville of the Wilson variety—where it is sung at a great rate.

Next to Marie Celeste, the young woman winning most favor in Mr. Wilson's company is Edith Bradford, in the role of Zizi, a lady's maid's sweetheart, whose capriciousness is postponed until he can increase his weight from 115 up to 125 pounds. She is quite a sprightly and shapely maiden, with a delicious contralto voice, which is exhibited to its fullest advantage.

Maybe these few measures of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, which one hears with sudden surprise in the midst of Landor's "Monks of Malahide," were introduced as a high-art concession to the Castle Square orchestra, who is now under the management of Mr. Wilson. It is funny to be gravely told on the programme that this interpolation is "a musical joke, and not a placidism." What a reckless composer it would be to demand and steal a "tune" almost as familiar as that of the old cow dled off.

"The Monks" and Mr. Wilson are doing very nicely at the Olympic theatre. It seems to be a general impression that it's the best Wilson show since the days of "The Lion Tamer."

He who views "Rupert of Hentzau," the play at the Century this week, might find his enjoyment enhanced if he held an open book, stop watch in his hand. He would probably be interested in catching the exact time, in seconds and fractions thereof, consumed by Mr. Howard Gould and his fellow players in dashing through the scenes, for instance in the second act, where one set of Ruritanian swordsmen rushes upon another, most of them in hand-to-hand combat, round and gains the field—all in a space of time no longer than that which is consumed by a diligent electrician in pushing up a switch lever and pulling it down again. A man with a stop watch would probably find a good speed record broken here. The rapid action of the play is quite appropriate, of course, for Ruritanian was tottering to early disappearance, and Mr. Anthony Hope realized that his characters had no time for respectful work if they were to accomplish their mission soon enough to be of service to him. And therefore Mr. Gould's company is doing only what it is expected to do in hurrying from one scene to another with the speed of a midnight mail train.

James K. Hackett, under the direction of Daniel Frohman, will come to the Olympic Theatre very soon in the four-act romance "The Prince of Jezebel." This play, which is adapted from Egerton Castle's novel, had a run of five months at the Criterion Theatre, New York. It is a costume play, the period being 1771. In the Hackett company is Miss Bertha Galland, an actress new to this city.

Mr. Temple has done nothing better than the second act management in "La Boheme." Despite the solemn tone of the story, there develops in this scene much gaiety and interesting activity. Mr. Temple's well-known skill in handling moving crowds is exceptionally displayed in the street scene before Cafe Momus, where youngsters and grown-ups move about as naturally as if they were real pedestrians on a real street.

Billy R. Van is a new sort of comedian at the Standard Theatre. He is funny in a way all his own. Nothing he does is better than a sort of "throwing act," in which he uses weapons of some soft cottony stuff. The missiles are about the size of a loaf of bread, and with them he knocks off hats at ten paces with surprising accuracy. Some one in the wings supplies Van with his ammunition. He catches it endlessly and with equal ease, and without taking aim, apparently he throws at some one's hat and "thump" it comes. Van is an Eddie Foy sort of comedian. People who don't care for Foy say that Van is better. Others who do care for Foy say that the newcomer is not so good. You'll have to see for yourself.

SARAH BERNHARDT—Her real name is Rosine, not Sarah. Born in Paris October 22, 1844, educated at convent of Grandchamp, Versailles, admitted to Conservatoire by Aubert, in 1859, took second prize in both tragedy and comedy debut at Comedie, France, in "Phedre" in 1862. Attracted to notice and left to meet Lescaut at Gymnase and Porte St. Martin. Olean, 1867-72; became famous by her Zerkette, in "Coppelia," 1868; "Le Pecheur" and Queen of the "Ballets," 1871; actress and great success, resulting in her immediate recall to the Theatre Francaise. She has also made frequent tours of North and South America, Italy, Russia, and other countries. Her husband, Jean-Baptiste, was a sculptor. Twice married.

BENOIT CONSTANT COQUELIN—Born at Boulogne, the son of a baker, January 22, 1841; entered Conservatoire, 1859 (same year as Bernhardt); studied under Maillard and debut at the Theatre Francaise, December 7, 1859. Remained at the classic house for more than a quarter of a century. He was a very successful actor, a high-class comedian, and of late years has scored equally great success as a tragedian.

EDMOND ROSTAND—Born at Marseilles, April 1, 1868; college, law school, then devoted himself to dramatic composition. May 21, 1894, Comedie Francaise produced his "Cyrano de Bergerac," and so great that Bernhardt ordered a play from him. For her in the following years, "Princesse de Lorraine," an exquisitely poetical piece, and "Santal." These were unequalled successes, but "Cyrano de Bergerac," Porte St. Martin, December 28, 1897, title role created by Coquelin, was the triumph of the century end. But it was fully equalled, if not excelled, by "Aiglon," March 15, 1900.

The last concert of the Spiering Quartet this season will take place at Memorial Hall Wednesday evening, March 13.

This programme will comprise the Mozart Quartet in E flat major, the first sonata for violin alone by Bach, and the E flat major quartet, Op. 51, by Dvorak.

Mr. Southwell announces this last for next week's "Mikado" bill, with new scenery.

Samuel of Japan, a wonderful Goff Nani-Poo, his son, disguised as a dancer, will appear in the "Mikado" bill.

Mr. Delamotta and his troupe, Harry Davies, Koko, Lord High Executioner of Titipu, will appear in the "Mikado" bill.

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